AL-13-000-5976



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAY 2 1 2013

OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Honorable Todd Young United States House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund program will be adding the Pike and Mulberry Streets PCE Plume site, located in Martinsville, Indiana, to the National Priorities List (NPL) by rulemaking. The EPA received a governor/state concurrence letter supporting the listing of the site on the NPL. Listing on the NPL provides access to federal cleanup funding for the nation's highest priority contaminated sites.

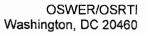
Because the site is located within your Congressional District, I am providing information to help in answering questions you may receive from your constituency. The information includes a brief description of the site, and a general description of the NPL listing process.

If you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Pamela Janifer, in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, at (202) 564-6969. We expect the rule to be published in the <u>Federal Register</u> in the next several days.

Sincerely,

Mathy Stanislaus
Assistant Administrator

Enclosures





NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

***Final Site ***

May 2013

PIKE AND MULBERRY STREETS | Martinsville, Indiana | PCE PLUME | Morgan County

Site Location:

The Pike and Mulberry Streets PCE Plume is located in Martinsville, Indiana.

▲ Site History:

The Pike and Mulberry Streets PCE Plume was discovered from investigations conducted at the nearby Master Wear facility, a former drycleaner that released chlorinated solvents to the soil and ground water during its operations from 1986 to 1991. Potentially responsible parties for the Master Wear facility have conducted a removal action at the site with the EPA's oversight. The level of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in the city's drinking water supply has continued to increase. The Master Wear facility is a possible contributor to the plume and there appear to be other possible sources of PCE contamination in the Martinsville area that may be contributing to the plume contamination.

■ Site Contamination/Contaminants:

The ground water plume consists of the chlorinated solvents PCE, trichloroethene (TCE) and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE).

m Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

The ground water plume has contaminated one of the Martinsville municipal drinking water wells. This well, serving about 5,000 people, was found to contain elevated levels of PCE above the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The water from the municipal wells is currently the sole source of drinking water for the residents of Martinsville. While Martinsville operates an activated carbon filtration system to remove PCE from its water, as PCE remains in one of Martinsville's municipal wells and in several monitoring wells, the potential risk to the community remains high.

A Response Activities (to date):

A potentially responsible party (PRP) removal action, conducted under the EPA's oversight, was initiated in August 2004 and completed in December 2008 at the Master Wear facility to address contaminated soil. Although the Superfund removal action objectives were met, PCE levels exceed the MCL and are increasing in ground water. Due to the presence of PCE in the wellfield, the city of Martinsville installed an activated carbon filtration system in June 2005 to remove PCE from its drinking water.

Need for NPL Listing:

The risk to community remains high due to rising levels of PCE in one of the Martinsville municipal wells and in several monitoring wells. NPL listing would allow for investigation of the nature and extent of the contamination of the possible sources, and enable the EPA to determine cleanup alternatives for the contaminated areas, protecting human health and the environment. Other federal and state cleanup programs were evaluated, but are not viable at this time. The EPA received a letter of support for placing the site on the NPL from the state of Indiana.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was evaluated with the HRS. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]

For more information about the hazardous substances identified in this narrative summary, including general information regarding the effects of exposure to these substances on human health, please see the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) ToxFAQs. ATSDR ToxFAQs can be found on the Internet at http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp or by telephone at 1-888-42-ATSDR or 1-888-422-8737.



NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

WHAT IS THE NPL?

The National Priorities List (NPL) is a list of national priorities among the known or threatened releases of hazardous substances throughout the United States. The list serves as an information and management tool for the Superfund cleanup process as required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The NPL is intended primarily to guide EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation to assess the nature and extent of public health and environmental risks associated with a release of hazardous substances.

There are three ways a site is eligible for the NPL:

1. Scores at least 28.50:

A site may be included on the NPL if it scores sufficiently high on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS), which EPA published as Appendix A of the National Contingency Plan. The HRS is a mathematical formula that serves as a screening device to evaluate a site's relative threat to human health or the environment. As a matter of Agency policy, those sites that score 28.50 or greater on the HRS are eligible for inclusion on the NPL. This is the most common way a site becomes eligible for the NPL.

2. State Pick:

Each state and territory may designate one top-priority site regardless of score.

3. ATSDR Health Advisory:

Certain other sites may be listed regardless of their HRS score, if all of the following conditions are met:

- a. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has issued a health advisory that recommends removing people from the site;
- b. EPA determines that the release poses a significant threat to public health; and
- c. EPA anticipates it will be more cost-effective to use its remedial authority than to use its emergency removal authority to respond to the site.

Sites are first proposed to the NPL in the *Federal Register*. EPA then accepts public comments for 60 days about listing the sites, responds to the comments, and places those sites on the NPL that continue to meet the requirements for listing. To submit comments, visit <u>www.regulations.gov</u>.

Placing a site on the NPL does not assign liability to any party or to the owner of any specific property; nor does it mean that any remedial or removal action will necessarily be taken.

For more information, please visit www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/.

1065318

AL-11-001-6665

Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

September 16, 2011

The President The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is with great concern that we write to you today regarding several proposed regulations being contemplated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our primary concerns remain focused on the "Big 5" regulations (the Cross State Air Pollution Rule, the Utility Mercury Rule, the Coal Combustion Residuals Rule, the Cooling Water Intake Capacity Rule 316(b) and Greenhouse Gas Emissions) that are poised to greatly impact the electric power industry both in Indiana and nation-wide within a time-frame that is neither reasonable nor achievable without drastic implications on the American economy.

Enforcement of the "Big 5" EPA regulations is going to force many of the older coal-fired electric generating stations to close. During the summer of 2011, Indiana and the MISO area came close to initiating brownouts and blackouts. If more generators are shut down over the next couple of years, we will be moving perilously close to a world where brownouts and blackouts are common.

It is critical to note that it takes time to construct the modern technology, including scrubbers, necessary to achieve these goals and to install that equipment on older plants or to replace those plants with new generation. EPA expects the electric industry to build these scrubbers within weeks or months, which is almost impossible.

Unemployment in Indiana is 8.5% and nationwide it is 9.1%. The expected brownouts and blackouts will close manufacturing facilities and raise the unemployment rate even higher. As a nation, we are going through an unprecedented recession. The federal government is doing all it can to stimulate the economy and improve the unemployment situation. At the same time, the EPA's push to implement the "Big 5" regulations is moving the country in the wrong direction.

Keeping the bigger picture in mind, we request that you use the President's Executive Order to postpone the implementation of these regulations by two years. This will provide ample time to construct and install scrubbers on older generating plants and help Indiana and this country to smoothly exit this unprecedented recession.

Sincerely,

Larry Bucshon

Member of Congress

Dan Burton

Member of Congress

Todd Rokita

Member of Congress

Marlin Stutzman

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

AL-13-800-6924

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20510

June 13, 2013

The Honorable Barack Obama The President The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We write to express our continued concern about the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) plans to issue greenhouse gas new source performance standards for new fossil fuel-based electric generating sources. The proposed performance standards would require new coal-fired power plants to meet the same requirements as new gas-fired power plants — an unprecedented standard under the Clean Air Act. This blanket standard will discourage the upgrade of existing sources and effectively prevent the construction of new coal-fired plants. This could prevent the intended goal of the rule while simultaneously doing much to harm our economy and threaten the reliability of our electricity supply.

This proposed rule unnecessarily discriminates against coal as part of our country's energy portfolio and will dramatically increase the cost of electricity from coal-fired plants. This is the same electricity that Hoosiers have found more reliable and affordable than most of the country and that job creators consider a critical part of our state's attractive business environment. Families and businesses cannot afford increased energy costs as our nation's economy continues to struggle. And our nation cannot afford to implement policies that effectively mandate the use of more expensive or less reliable fuels for electricity generation, leaving us behind nations such as China and India who are taking advantage of low-cost coal to meet their energy needs.

Additionally, Indiana is annually among the top ten coal producing states in the nation averaging 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 tons each year. Not only is coal a vital energy source for all Hoosiers, but the mining industry supports more than 2,500 Hoosier jobs and contributes more than \$750 million to our economy. The reserve base for the entire Illinois Basin, which includes Indiana coal, is over 130 billion tons or 25 percent of total demonstrated coal reserves in the United States – and is enough to meet entire U.S. coal demands for over 100 years.

Our nation can continue to utilize coal while lowering emissions. New technologies for coal-based power generation are laying the foundation for advancements in power plant efficiency, bringing us closer to a future where near-zero emissions from coal are a reality. These technologies allow us to modernize our existing coal fleet, improve efficiency, and produce low-cost power for customers. However, as proposed, the EPA rule will effectively prohibit the

construction of new plants and eliminate an opportunity to provide economic stimulus to our nation's manufacturing and construction sectors.

We respectfully request you to reject the current proposal and instead urge the EPA to amend the proposed rule to exercise the option available to the agency for differentiating standards based on fuel type and subcategories and not discriminate against coal as a source for generation. Such an amendment is essential to create new jobs and strengthen the economy.

Sincerely,

Senator Dan Coats

Rep. Larry Bucshon

Senator Joe Donnelly

Rep. Susan Brooks

Juke Messer

Rep. Luke Messer

Rep. Marlin Stutzman

Rep. Jackie Walorski



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 2 9 2013

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Todd Young U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

Thank you for your letter of June 13, 2013, co-signed by eight of your colleagues, to President Obama expressing your concerns about the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's proposed New Source Performance Standards for emissions of greenhouse gases from new fossil fuel-fired power plants. I have been asked to respond on the President's behalf.

The EPA received over 2 million comments on the proposed rule, many of which addressed issues related to technical achievability and to cost. In fact, numerous comments received by the agency addressed the issue of whether new coal-fired power plants should be required to meet the same standard as that set for new gas-fired plants. These comments, along with information about changes in the electricity sector, were carefully considered. Accordingly, as reflected in President Obama's June 25 Memorandum to the Administrator of the EPA, the agency decided to issue a new proposal and has been working to develop that proposal in light of the comments and information.

The Memorandum directs the EPA to issue its new proposal by no later than September 20, 2013, and to "issue a final rule in a timely fashion after considering all public comments, as appropriate." The President has also made clear that a diverse energy supply is needed, and as a Hoosier myself, I understand the importance of this to the people of Indiana. You have my assurance that any final rule that the EPA issues will reflect the agency's best analysis of the issues raised in your letter and of overall cost and achievability.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may call Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-8 C. 7-LL

Jul. 9. 2014 4:05PM

TODD YOUNG

INDIANA'S 9TH DISTRICT

Washington, DC office

1007 Longworth H08 Washington, DC 20515 Phone: (202) 225–5315 AL-14-001-2180



Congress of the United States House of Representatibes Mashington, OC 20515 No. 1402 P. 2

COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS
SUBCOMMITTEES ON
SELECT REVENUE MEASURES
AND
HUMAN RESOURCES

July 9, 2014

Ms. Laura Vaught Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, RM 3426 ARN Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Ms. Vaught:

I have recently been contacted concerning the claim of:

Brian Devine 165-58-9962

I want to express my interest on behalf of this constituent and ask to be kept advised of developments as they occur. Please review and extend every consideration to Also, please inform my Constituent Services Representative, Samantha Eaton, of the status and of any action that was taken on his behalf. Samantha can be reached at my Jeffersonville district office.

The information you provide will be most helpful to my constituent. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

In Service,

Todd Young

Member of Congress

TY/SE

Congressman Todd Young 9th District, Indiana

Phone: (812) 288-3999 Fax: (812) 288-3873

Consent for Release of Personal Records by Executive Agencies

Please complete and return to the following address:

Congressman Todd Young

District Office

279 Quartermaster Ct.

Jeffersonville, IN 47130

*Name of Government Agency (b)	,
(b) (6)	10/27/1962
*Name of Claimant (First Name, M.I., Last Name)	*Date of Birth
(b) (6)	
*Mailing Address	
New Albany, Indiana 47150	
*City, State, Zip	
(b) (6)	
*Social Security Number	Claim # (if applicable)
(b) (6)	(b) (6)
*Telephone Number	Alternate Telephone #
(b) (6)	
Email Address	
Would you like to receive our e-newsletter? yes	
How did you hear about us? []friend/relative [? []other	website []mail []other elected official
Have you contacted any other elected officials at	out this problem? If yes, who?No
However, I did contact Mike Haddon at the Indiana	Board of Health
	(
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(over please)

Congressman Todd Young 9th District, Indiana

Phone: (812) 288-3999 Fax: (812) 288-3873

*PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR PROBLEM AND WHAT YOU WOULD LIKE FOR THIS OFFICE TO DO ON YOUR BEHALF (please print clearly):

- My wife and I purchased our house a year ago and 6 months ago we found out that we needed a new septic system and that the current system was illegal according to the state of Indiana. (We had a Jet Air system). The previous owners stated on the sellers disclosure statement that there was no problem with the septic (when in fact there was and I have neighbors who will testify to that)and we believed them at the time of purchase.
- When this situation arose, we hired and attorney and he sent letters out informing all parties involved, including the sellers. They produced a letter from then supervisor Reid Striegel of the Floyd County Health Department from the people they bought the house from stating that at the time of his inspection, there was no problems with the system. That was 4 years before we bought the house. Our attorney, having received this letter, then informed us he could not longer represent us and gave us back all but \$500.00 of our deposit. He said that while we had a good case, he felt we would not win. I can go into more detail about this later. The Floyd County Health department is still a problem in that they are very slow to respond to the polluting of private and public land from the discharging of effluent from defective septic systems. Point in case is my next door neighbor, whose Jet Air discharge line runs across my property, into the stream, which runs by and is on my property and there is no easement for it. After a dye test, performed over a week ago confirmed they were discharging effluent from their system over our property, we are still waiting for them to cap the lines off. You would think in this day and age that sewer waste would not be as big of a problem as I see it to be in the Southern Indiana Area. We should not have been able to even purchase this house, but that seems to be perfectly legal in these parts. We at least are doing the right thing by installing a new septic system to the tune of \$30,000.00! I would welcome the opportunity to discuss this matter with you in greater detail so that maybe someone else does not have to go through the same traumatic experience that my wife and I

fhank you			
	 	 	

If you wish to authorize the release of information regarding your case to a relative or third party, please provide their names:

(b) (6)

are currently going through.

I have sought assistance from Congressman Todd Young on a matter that may require the release of information maintained by your agency, and which you may be prohibited from disseminating under the Privacy Act of 1974.

I hereby authorize you to release all relevant portions of my records or to discuss problems involved in this case with Congressman Todd Young or any authorized member of his staff until this matter is resolved. I also affirm that the above information is accurate.

	(b) (6)	17	<u>.</u>		
*Signature:			/	Date:	07/0782014

^{*}Required Information

Congress of the United States House of Representatives 9° District, Indiana

279 Quartermaster Court Jeffersonville, IN 47130 Phone: (812) 288-3999

Fax: (812) 288-3873

Office of Congressman Todd Young

To: Laura Vaugnt
Organization: EPA
Fax Number: (202) 501-1519
Telephone Number:
Date: <u>07</u> / <u>09</u> / <u>14</u> Pages: <u>4</u> (Including Cover Sheet)
Comments:
Shank you so much for your assistanceSam

Confidentiality Notice: The information in this document is intended solely for the designated recipient and may be confidential. If this transmission is received by mistake, please contact the sender to arrange for the return of the document. Thank you.



United States Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator Region 5 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604-3590

AUG 05 2014

The Honorable Todd Young Member, U.S. House of Representatives 279 Quartermaster Court Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130

Dear Congressman Young:

Thank you for your July 9, 2014 letter regarding your constituent (b) (6) concerns about his neighbor's septic system.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency received a June 27, 2014 email from (b) requesting assistance with this matter. In response, EPA suggested to (b) (6) that he contact the Indiana State Department of Health, the agency that oversees county health agencies. Upon receipt of your letter, EPA reached out to (b) (6) again and learned that the State Department of Health provided assistance and that the issue regarding the septic tank has been resolved.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Ronna Beckmann or Eileen Deamer, the Region 5 Congressional Liaisons, at (312) 886-3000.

Sincerely,

Susan Hedman

Regional Administrator

541

AL-15-001-2055

Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

July 28, 2015

The Honorable Gina McCarthy Administrator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington D.C., 20460

Dear Administrator McCarthy,

We are concerned that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed new ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) before completing implementation of the existing ozone standards. Between 1980 and 2013, U.S. Gross Domestic Product, population, and energy consumption grew substantially, while air emissions dropped significantly. Moving forward, EPA projects air quality will continue to substantially improve over the next ten years through various federal controls including state and industry efforts to implement the current 2008 ozone standard. EPA can support economic growth while continuing the decades-long trend towards cleaner air by maintaining the existing 75 ppb ozone standard and allowing time for our constituents to fully implement current clean air requirements.

EPA data indicates that the air is cleaner today than it has been in thirty years, progress due in large part to control measures associated with past NAAQS standards. This success shows that ozone NAAQS when given an opportunity to be fully implemented produce significant reductions. Companies seeking to build or expand facilities invest significantly in control processes. If a proposed standard cannot be met, nonattainment areas would be required to implement costly ozone-reduction measures and permitting requirements that could prove technologically difficult. Moreover, EPA acknowledges that there are alternative views on health effects evidence and risk information. Due to all these uncertainties, allowing the current standard to take full effect would alleviate any perceived concerns with measured scientific data and allow EPA time to further consider those uncertainties while still protecting air quality.

EPA's ozone rules affect all aspects of our communities and municipalities, including consumers and vital industries. EPA openly acknowledges that to meet national air quality standards a partnership is required between the federal government, states, localities and industry. Yet, the timing of EPA's proposal could strain state and local government resources. EPA delayed implementing the current 2008 standard for two years while it decided whether to reconsider that standard. EPA is just now providing states with guidance to implement the 2008 standard, and the state-federal clean air partnership should be allowed an opportunity to work.

Indeed, states are currently investing substantial administrative resources to make up lost time. It could prove burdensome to force states to implement a new ozone standard at the same time they are only starting to implement the current one. We believe allowing sufficient time for existing measures to take hold, before setting a new ozone standard, would yield the desired results EPA is currently seeking.

While we recognize that EPA is under court order to complete its review of the ozone NAAQS, EPA has requested comment on maintaining the existing standard. We believe the full implementation of a standard of 75 ppb is in line with EPA goals and the ideals set forth under the Clean Air Act and, could possibly, by the next five year review, achieve lower emissions standards than originally sought. It is clear from the past that ozone standards can only achieve the desired results if they are allowed time to be fully implemented. EPA should keep in mind the newly laid out requirements in the delayed 2008 ozone NAAQS when considering whether to finalize a new, potentially stricter, standard. Therefore, we request EPA allow time for the benefits of the current ozone standard to become effective by retaining the current ozone standard.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Latta Member of Congress

Gene Green

Member of Congress

Mike Kelly

Member of Congress

Pete Olson

Member of Congress

Ann Kirkpatrick

Member of Congress

Kevin Cramer

Member of Congress

Jim Bridenstine

Member of Congress

of Congress

Reid Ribble Member of Congress

Bill Johnson

Bill Johnson

Member of Congress

Frank Lucas Member of Congress

Garrett Graves
Member of Congress

Richard Hudson Member of Congress

David McKinley
Member of Congress

mil B. MTCE

Henry Cuellar Member of Congress Morgan Griffith Member of Congress

Glenn Grothman Member of Congress

Rodney Davis
Member of Congress

Ruben Hinojosa
Member of Congress

Dan Newhouse Member of Congress

Steve Chabot

Member of Congress

Jim Renagei Member of Congress

The Honorable Gina McCarthy July 28, 2015 Page 4 Ralph Abraham Member of Congress Tomas Massie Thomas Massie Member of Congress Jim 9 Member of Congress Earl "Buddy" Carter Member of Congress

Pete Sessions

Bill Flores

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

BierFlore

Gregg Palper
Member of Congress

Bill Posey
Member of Congress

Sanford Bishop
Member of Congress

Scott Perry
Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Barya oudermilk Member of Congress

Mike Bost

Adam Kinzinger Member of Congress

Duncan Hunter

Member of Congress

David Joyce
Member of Congress

Bob Gibbs Member of Congress

Seoff Tipton Member of Congress

John Moolenaar Member of Congress

Lamar Smith Member of Congress John feming, MD Member of Congress

Brian Babin Member of Congress

Randy Hullgren
Member of Congress

Andy Barr Member of Congress

Al Green

Member of Congress

Lynn Jenkins

Member of Congress

Stephen Fincher Member of Congress

Ann Wagner
Member of Congress

Billy Long
Member of Congress

Brad Ashford Member of Congress

Ken Buck Member of Congress

Susan Brooks
Member of Congress

Evan Jenkins
Member of Congress

Renee Ellmers Member of Congress Steve Ealie

Steve Scalise Member of Congress

James Sensenbrenner, J

Randy Weber Member of Congress

Brett Guthrie
Mèmber of Congress

Mike Pompeo Member of Congress

Rick Crawford Member of Congress

Tim Ryan
Member of Congress

Austin Scott

Member of Congress

Leonard Lance

Member of Congress

Randy Neugebauer Member of Congress

Mo Brooks Member of Congress

Steve Stivers Member of Congress

Collin Peterson Member of Congress

Member of Congless

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Adrian Smith Member of Congress

Ed Whitfield Member of Congress

Mike D. Rogers Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Markwayne Mullin Member of Congress

Alex Mooney
Member of Congress

Joe Barton
Member of Congress

Chuck Fleischmann Member of Congress

Larry Bucshon
Member of Congress

Michael McCaul Member of Congress

Kay Granger Member of Congress BOT-Woodall

Rob Woodall
Member of Congress

Fred Upton Member of Congress

Brad Wenstrup Member of Congress

David Schweikert / Member of Congress

Cedric Richmond Member of Congress

Bruce Westerman Member of Congress

K. Michael Conaway Member of Congress

Rosa DeLauro Member of Congress

mber of Congress

Diane Black Member of Congress

Gus M. Bilirakis Member of Congress

Level Sevell

Terri Sewell Member of Congress

Chris Collins Member of Congress

Michael Doyle Member of Congress

Ted S. Yoho, D.V. Member of Congre

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Jhn Cullressor John Culberson Momber of Congress Filemon Vela Member of Congress Member of Congress Member of Congress Doug Lamborn Member of Congress Phil Roe, M.D. Member of Congress Marcha Blackburn Member of Congress

Jackie Walorski Member of Congress Michael Simpson Member of Congress Member of Congress Member of Congress Member of Congress Vicky Hartzler Member of Congress

Ryan Zinke

Member of Congress

Will Hurd Member of Congress

Kevin Brady Member of Congress

Lou Barletta

Lou Barletta Member of Congress

Blane Luetkemeyer Member of Congress

Rick Allen Member of Congress

Joseph R. Pitts Member of Congress

Jefi (ham Mg. 1 gr of Congress Patrick McHenry
Member of Congress

Charles W. Dent Member of Congress

Bill Huizenga Member of Congress

Tim Huelskamp Member of Congress

Steve Pearce Member of Congress

Tim Murphy Member of Congress

Dan Benishek, M.D. Member of Congress

Bradley Byrne Member of Congress

Member of Congress



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Todd Young U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

AL-17-000-2756

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20510

December 20, 2016

The Honorable Gina McCarthy Administrator Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator McCarthy,

We write to express our concerns regarding the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) efforts to address the U.S. Smelter and Lead Superfund Site in the City of East Chicago's Calumet neighborhood. We have great appreciation for EPA's previous work to help clean up the spoilage of our industrial heritage in Northwest Indiana, including the Indiana Harbor Ship Canal, the Grand Calumet River, and sundry Superfund sites. While recognizing that each cleanup effort is unique, complicated, and difficult to achieve, we must express our serious disappointment with the agency's haphazard response and apparent lack of urgency in addressing the U.S. Smelter and Lead Superfund Site, which has perpetuated a sense of confusion among local residents.

EPA has understandably been focusing the majority of its work in the U.S. Smelter and Lead Superfund Site on addressing the contaminated soil and its consequences within the project boundaries, and we appreciate EPA's concern regarding the potential impact its work may have on individuals living in homes where soil removal is taking place. The method by which the agency has released information to the city and the public, however, has created a sense of confusion in East Chicago, which we believe was preventable.

While we have concerns about the pace with which information about the levels of soil contamination at the site was collected and shared with impacted residents, we appreciated the agency's ability and willingness to work with us and local officials to develop a plan that will as quickly as feasible relocate West Calumet Housing Complex residents and remediate soil for other impacted residents.

We are seriously concerned, however, about the agency's approach to recent water quality tests for some residents. Because EPA only tested 45 homes and the initial results show water quality for 18 properties may have elevated lead levels, among the other approximate 1,000 properties there is now a level of anxiety created among every potentially impacted resident. We believe it is EPA's responsibility to conduct basic water quality tests for everyone living in Zones 2 and 3 to ensure our constituents health and to assuage their not unreasoned fears.

Perhaps more concerning, the residents living in the 18 homes that presented elevated lead in their water have not been provided the point source for this pollution, they have only been told that the water may be unsafe. These residents have no conclusive answer as to whether the source of the lead is within their homes, within exterior lateral lines, or within the water mains. Your agency has indicated that the City of East Chicago has met every federal standard

for water quality at its filtration plant and that the city is not responsible for this problem. Given the passions excited by the agency's handling of its testing, however, this fact has not been adequately articulated. We believe EPA has a responsibility to determine the potential source of lead for each of the 18 identified properties and any additional properties which demonstrate elevated lead in the test results.

Finally, EPA continued to exacerbate this sense of crisis within the Superfund Site when its onthe-ground coordination team abruptly vacated their offices in East Chicago on December 9th, while the residents were being notified of the potential water quality issued. The Mayor, the City Council, the Superintendent of the School City of East Chicago, and we were given no notification or warning that as of December 9th, the coordination center at Carrie Gosch Elementary School would no longer be open and available to residents.

We trust in receiving a prompt, positive, and active response to this communication. Sincerely,

Congressman Peter J. Visclosky

Senator-Elect Todd C Young



United States Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator Region 5 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604-3590

JAN 0 3 2017

The Honorable Todd Young United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Young:

Thank you for your December 20, 2016, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding EPA's recent activities in the City of East Chicago's Calumet neighborhood. I write to address the issues you raised and to update you on the steps EPA has taken to clean up contamination and to safeguard residents' health. I have previously met with Representative Visclosky in Merrillville on September 19, 2016, to provide an update. I would be pleased to meet with you to discuss progress at the site at your convenience.

The Administrator and I share your concern for the health of East Chicago residents. This same concern prompted EPA to clean up contaminated hot spots and to add the USS Lead Site to the National Priorities List in 2009. EPA developed a comprehensive cleanup plan for the site after the health assessment from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry indicated that "breathing the air, drinking tap water or playing in soil in the neighborhoods near the USS Lead Site is not expected to harm people's health" and noted that "the declining blood lead levels in small children appear to confirm that they are no longer exposed to lead from any source." EPA then held the corporations that caused or contributed to the contamination accountable in federal court. In fact, by October 2014 the federal court had entered a consent decree pursuant to which private parties agreed to pay 100 percent of the costs to implement the remedy in Zones 1 and 3 of the Superfund site.

Throughout this process, EPA engaged the community with extensive outreach with numerous public meetings and fact sheets, direct mailings to residents, advertisements in local papers, door-to-door canvassing, and even opening a temporary office in East Chicago.

Last summer, EPA was ready to start comprehensive cleanup work to remove and replace the soil from every residence at the West Calumet Housing Complex site – leaving the streets and residences in place and minimizing disruption to the community. However, in July 2016, the city independently advised residents to move out of the complex and sought to demolish the residences. By early August, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development announced that it would fund vouchers for residents to move. The East Chicago Housing Authority simultaneously notified residents that they must move out.

In light of the mayor's decision, EPA took immediate steps to protect residents during the interim by cutting off all lead exposure pathways. EPA began an aggressive program to clean the interior of housing complex units. EPA completely cleaned 270 homes in 75 days, utilizing 11

crews. While cleaning the homes, EPA relocated residents to temporary housing and transported children to school. The scale and speed of this indoor cleanup and temporary relocation effort is without precedent for any lead cleanup site in the nation.

EPA's efforts were not limited to the West Calumet Housing site. In August 2016, EPA began the soil sampling needed to develop a cleanup blueprint for approximately 600 properties in Zone 2; completing sampling at 485 properties. In November 2016, EPA cleaned up the soil at 17 priority properties: three home-based day care centers, and 14 homes with higher contamination levels in the top six inches of the soil. EPA also did interior cleaning at five of these homes. This work in Zone 2 was all done with federal funds. While the consent decree does not provide funding for Zone 2, EPA remains committed to ensuring that the cleanup there is performed as quickly as possible.

In Zone 3, EPA finished soil sampling at all of the 419 homes that provided access. From October through early December, EPA cleaned up 37 properties that had priority because of high contamination in the top six inches of soil. At the request of the city, EPA also cleaned up Riley Park, a frequently used public recreation and event space. In addition, EPA did interior cleaning at four homes in Zone 3.

From June 1 through December 9, 2016, more than 200 EPA staff and contractors worked more than 117,000 hours to carry out response actions at the site. EPA community involvement staff were in East Chicago every day to meet with residents and follow up on their individual questions and concerns. EPA also held public meetings and participated in community forums. We received high marks for our work: surveys completed by residents whose yards were cleaned up gave EPA an average rating of 9.7 out of 10. Cleanup work in Zones 2 and 3 will resume in the spring.

Your letter also raises concerns about the way in which EPA provided data to the public. EPA sends residents their sampling results via letter as soon as the final results are available. EPA also calls residents to solicit and answer any questions they may have. And, as you know, EPA has integrated an online data viewer into its website (https://www.epa.gov/uss-lead-superfund-site). The purpose of the online viewer is to share data with EPA's partners and with the public, and more generally to provide transparency as to EPA's activities at the site. The online viewer is comprehensive, and includes all soil sampling data at each of the three zones and air monitoring data in real time. These data can be overlaid onto various maps of the site, allowing users to see where and to what extent contamination is located. Data is made available to the public as soon as it is verified.

You also raised questions about drinking-water quality in East Chicago. A recent EPA study in Chicago indicated that heavy construction near and around lead service lines could cause some pipe scale to become dislodged, allowing lead to enter drinking water. Mindful of this, EPA decided to conduct a water pilot study at properties in Zones 2 and 3 that were cleaned up in the fall of 2016. EPA employed thorough water sampling procedures as we did in response to the drinking water issues in other communities.

At this time, EPA continues to analyze data from the pilot study and has not yet come to conclusions regarding the effect of excavation work on lead service lines. However, testing done as part of the pilot study uncovered an issue unrelated to the Superfund work. Samples taken from a number of homes before EPA began any soil excavation work had lead levels above EPA's 15 parts per billion action level. There are two primary reasons for these lead levels: the presence of lead in plumbing materials, and insufficient orthophosphate levels in the drinking water system.

For homes with lead in pipes or plumbing components, there is always the possibility of lead leaching into the drinking water. Replacing lead service lines is an effective but costly and time-intensive solution. A less costly and more immediate solution is currently being implemented by the city: increasing the orthophosphate level to coat the pipes and fixtures. Residents concerned about possible lead levels may want to install an NSF/ANSI-53 filter specifically certified for lead removal. EPA has learned from its experience in Flint that filters are effective in removing nearly all the lead from drinking water.

Public drinking water systems commonly add orthophosphate to drinking water as a corrosion inhibitor to prevent lead and copper from leaching from pipes and fixtures. EPA's initial drinking water sampling detected low or no orthophosphate levels. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management has primary oversight authority to ensure the city meets drinking water standards, and these findings were consistent with monthly operating reports East Chicago had submitted to IDEM.

After EPA notified the city and IDEM about the elevated lead levels, the city boosted the amount of orthophosphate added at the water treatment plant. This step should coat the interior surfaces of plumbing materials and decrease the amount of lead released into the drinking water. EPA does not see a benefit to testing each individual homeowner's tap water because the pilot study identified a system-wide issue that the city is addressing with IDEM. Additional sampling would confirm a problem that has already been identified and is being appropriately remedied.

EPA coordinated with IDEM and the city on how to share the preliminary sampling results from the ongoing drinking water pilot study with residents. On December 2, 2016, EPA shared the preliminary lead results with IDEM and the city. During the following week, EPA, IDEM and the city analyzed and discussed the results, and also talked about how to communicate the results to residents. On December 9, 2016, EPA began calling individual residents to provide them with their sampling results.

Finally, you note the "abrupt" way in which EPA terminated activities at the conclusion of the 2016 construction season. While I understand how this misperception could arise, it is the result of three unrelated actions that happened at the same time: the release of the drinking water results, the unavoidable cancellation of the planned open house and the planned termination of EPA's lease at the Carrie Gosch Elementary School at the end of the construction season.

EPA had scheduled an open house at the Carrie Gosch Elementary School for Saturday, December 10, to discuss cleanup progress to date and plans for 2017, and to address concerns about drinking water together with IDEM. Unfortunately, due to possibility that federal government funding would lapse at midnight, EPA was forced to cancel the public meeting the afternoon of December 9. In fact, Congress did not pass a continuing resolution to fund the government until just before midnight on December 9 – and the President did not sign it until December 10. EPA immediately rescheduled the open house for January 28, and looks forward to providing information to residents at that time.

Further, EPA had provided extensive notice that it would move operations to onsite trailers from the Carrie Gosch Elementary School when EPA's lease at the school expired at the end of the construction season. Beginning in October 2016 and continuing in meetings and on conference calls throughout November 2016, EPA had advised local officials that as work wound down, it would be reducing its footprint and that its field operations would be essentially shut down for the winter.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have additional questions or concerns. I would also welcome the opportunity to meet with you at your convenience to discuss EPA's past, current and future actions at the USS Lead Superfund Site as well as our current work with IDEM and the city on drinking water issues in more detail. If you wish to schedule a meeting, please have your staff contact Eileen Deamer or Ronna Beckmann, Region 5 Congressional Liaisons, at (312) 886-3000.

Keplun

Sincerely,

Robert Kaplan

Acting Regional Administrator

AL-12-001-1861

Congress of the United States

Washington, **DC** 20510

October 16, 2012

The Honorable Lisa P. Jackson Administrator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Jackson:

We write to express concern that the EPA has not moved forward to issue the final PM 2.5 attainment designation for Marion County and the surrounding counties located in Central Indiana. These counties currently meet the attainment designation criteria for Particulate Matter (PM 2.5) as required by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. As such, they are entitled to re-designation as attainment under the Clean Air Act. We call on the EPA to move forward with re-designation without delay, as the improper designation constrains economic development in the Marion County area.

On April 5, 2005, the EPA designated Marion and the surrounding counties as nonattainment for the annual PM 2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standard. But by the end of 2008, all air quality measurements in these counties fully met the annual PM 2.5 standard as determined by air monitors. Subsequently, in October 2009, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management filed its application with the EPA to re-designate the area as attainment for all pollutants. The EPA chose not to act upon Indiana's October 2009 submittal, however. Instead, Indiana was required to go through another public consultation process and file another request for designation to attainment in May 2011.

The EPA had pointed to the expected court decision at the U.S. Circuit Court for the D.C. Circuit regarding the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule as reason for delaying action on re-designating the Marion County area. The court has since handed down its decision. Indeed, it vacated the Cross-State Rule. Thus, the uncertainty has vanished, as a new rule will require years to promulgate and implement. There is no longer any reason to delay re-designation.

At this time of economic uncertainty, Central Indiana remains disadvantaged due to the EPA's reluctance to fulfill its duties. The EPA should move forward right away on the final PM 2.5 designation for Marion and the surrounding counties. These areas continue to meet the attainment criteria for Particulate Matter (PM 2.5) as required by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Sincerely,

Dan Coats U.S. Senator

Dan Burton

Member of Congress

Joe Donnelly

Member of Congress

Larry Bucshon

Member of Congress

Codd Young

Member of Congress

Richard Lugar U.S. Senator

Mike Pence

Member of Congress

André Carson

Member of Congress

Todd Rokita

Member of Congress

Marlin Stutzman

Member of Congress

CC: The Honorable Mitch Daniels, Governor, State of Indiana

The Honorable Susan Hedman, Administrator for EPA's Region V

The Honorable Thomas Easterly, Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management

The Honorable Janet McCabe, Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Office of Air and Radiation

AL-12-001-2897

Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Whashington, DC 20515 August 1, 2012

Administrator Lisa P. Jackson U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Room 300, Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Jackson:

As serious drought conditions continue moving across nearly two-thirds of the country, we are at a critical juncture where federal policy meets real world realities. Because of these extreme weather conditions, corn prices are spiking and some analysts are predicting that the U.S. may experience a corn shortage this summer. Relief from the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) is extremely urgent because another short corn crop would be devastating to the animal agriculture industry, food manufacturers, foodservice providers, as well as to consumers. We urge you to adjust the RFS mandate for 2012 to account for the anticipated severe shortage in corn.

When Congress enacted the expanded RFS in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), the structure was complex. Given the 15 year statutory schedule imposed by the law -- including the specification of four different fuel mandates, each with a separate schedule -- Congress also wanted to ensure that certain "safety valves" for the RFS would be available. Thus, EISA retained and expanded Clean Air Act (CAA) section 211(o) (7). Among other provisions, CAA section 211(o)(7) allows the Administrator of the EPA to reduce the required volume of renewable fuel in any year based on severe harm to the economy or environment of a state, a region or the United States, or in the event of inadequate domestic supply of renewable fuel.

The waiver provisions in CAA section 211(0) (7) are an important part of Congress' intended implementation of the RFS. They help ensure that the domestic economy and environment are protected as we ramp up production and use of renewable fuels and move to broader use of advanced biofuels. Clearly, the Congress in 2007 anticipated that unforeseen circumstances would require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to exercise flexibility with the RFS. We believe that the current weather situation in the United States calls for exactly the kind of flexibility that was envisioned.

One of the nation's worst droughts in fifty years has hit the Midwest especially hard at a very sensitive time for the U.S. grain crops. Earlier this month, the United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly World Agriculture Supply & Demand Estimates (WASDE), announced the largest decline in month-to-month potential yield for corn in its history.

Currently, only about 31 percent of the corn crop is in "good" or "excellent" condition, representing record lows. While improved weather over the coming weeks may increase yields, much of the damage has already been done. There is not time to replant or find new corn stocks, making it necessary for the government to manage this severe situation.

As a result of these deteriorating conditions, corn prices have risen dramatically over the past few weeks and are likely to remain at record highs. This means literally billions of dollars in increased costs for livestock and poultry producers, and food manufacturers. These dramatic increases put food processing jobs at risk and could cost many family farmers their livelihoods. It is also worth noting that high corn prices have forced some ethanol producers to idle or shutter their plants, costing jobs. Although consumers may not feel the impacts of these increased costs right away, the inevitable result will be more expensive food for Americans and consumers around the world.

As you are aware, U.S. corn prices have consistently risen, and the corn market has been increasingly volatile, since the expansion of the RFS in 2007. This reflects the reality that approximately 40 percent of the corn crop now goes into ethanol production, a dramatic rise since the first ethanol mandates were put into place in 2005. Ethanol now consumes more corn than animal agriculture, a fact directly attributable to the federal mandate. While the government cannot control the weather, it fortunately has one tool still available that can directly impact corn demand. By adjusting the normally rigid Renewable Fuel Standard mandate down to align with current market conditions, the federal government can help avoid a dangerous economic situation because of the prolonged record high cost of corn.

We therefore urge the EPA to consider a fair and meaningful nationwide adjustment to the Renewable Fuels Standard. Prompt action by the EPA can help to ease short supply concerns, literally save jobs across many U.S. industries, and keep families fed. We strongly urge you to exercise your authority and take the necessary steps to protect American consumers and the economy. Thank you for your immediate consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Bob Goodlatte

Member of Congress

Mike McIntvre

Member of Congress

Steve Womack

Member of Congress

Jim Matheson

Member of Congress

Sandy Adams
Member of Congress

Mark Amodel
Member of Congress

Roccoe Bartlett
Member of Congress

Dan Benishek Member of Congress

Gus Bilirakis Member of Congress

Sanford Bishop
Member of Congress

Marsha Blackburn Member of Congress Robert Aderholt
Member of Congress

John Barrow Member of Congress

Joe Barton
Member of Congress

Brian Bilbray Member of Congress

Rob Bishop Member of Congress

Diane Black Member of Congress

Ja Bonner

Member of Congress

Mary Bono Mack Member of Congress Dan Boren Member of Congress Charles Boustany, Jr. Member of Congress Member of Congress Michael Burgess Member of Congre Member of Congress Member of Congress Shelley Moore Capito Member of Congress rancisco Canseco Member of Congress John Carney Member of Congress Member of Congress Tom Cole Member of Congress Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Jim Costa

Joe Courtney
Member of Congress

Herrsy Cuellar Member of Congress

Peter Defazio Member of Congress

Jeff Duncan Member of Congress

Renee Ellmers
Member of Congress

Jeff Take Member of Congress

Bill Flores Member of Congress Rick Crawford
Member of Congress

Charlie Dent

Member of Congress

Mario Diaz-Balart Member of Congress

John Durcan Member of Congress

Blake Farenthold Member of Congress

John Fleming Member of Congress

Randy Forbes Member of Congress Virginia Foxx Member of Congress

Elton Gallegly Member of Congress

Chris Gibson Member of Congress

Louie Gohmert Member of Congress

Kay Granger Member of Congress

Tim Griffin Member of Congress

Ralph Hall
Member of Congress

Frent Frank Member of Congress

John Garamendi Member of Congress

Phil Gingrey
Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Tom Graves

Member of Congress

H. Morgan Griffith Member of Congress

Gregg Hat Member of Congress

Andy Harris Member of Congress

Tim Holden Member of Congress

Darrell Issa Member of Congress

Sam Johnson Member of Congress

Jim Jordan Member of Congress

Larry Kitsell
Member of Congress

Raul Labrador
Member of Congress

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Hank Johnson
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Walter Johes
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Jack Kingston
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Kevin McCarthy Member of Congress

Huck McKeon
Member of Congress

Pat Meehan Member of Congress

Brad Miller Member of Congress

Jeff Miller Member of Congress

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Tom Marino
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Jom McClintock Member of Congress

Cathy McMorris Rodgers
Member of Congress

Machael H. M.

Mike Michaud Member of Congress

Dary D. Willer
Gary Miller

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In Moran Member of Congress

> Tim Murphy Member of Congress

Sue Myrick
Member of Congress

Devin Nunes
Member of Congress

Pete Olson Member of Congress

Steven Palazzo Member of Congress

Steve Pearce Member of Congress

Member of Congress

David Price Member of Congress Randy Neugebauer
Member of Congress

Alan Nunnelee Member of Congress

Bill Owens Member of Congress

Ron Paul

Member of Congress

Tom Petri

Member of Congress

Todd Platts

Member of Congress

Tom Price



Member of Congress

Member of Congre

Martha Roby Member of Congress

Mike Rogers (AL) Member of Congress

Todd Rokita Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Tom Reed

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Phil Roe Member of Congress

Dana Rohrabacher Member of Congress

Tem Rooney Member of Congress

Dennis Ross Member of Congress

Ed Royce Member of Congress Austin Scott
Member of Congress

Tim Scott Member of Congress

Steve Scalise Member of Congress

Bill Shuster Member of Congress

Lamar Smith Member of Congress

Bennie Thompson Member of Congress

Mac Thornberry
Member of Congress

David Scott Member of Congress

James Sensenbrenner Member of Congress

David Schweikert Member of Congress

Mike Simpson
Member of Congress

John Sullivan Member of Congress

Glenn Thompson Member of Congress

Peter Welch

Lynn Westmoreland
Member of Congress

Robert Witman
Member of Congress

Yord Young Member of Congress

Chellie Pingree Member of Congress

Jerry Lewis
Member of Congress

David McKinley
Member of Congress

Joe Wilson Member of Congress

Rob Woodall Member of Congress

Howard Coble Member of Congress

Duncan Hunter Member of Congress

Frank Wolf

Member of Congress

Chip Cravatak Member of Congress

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 3 1 2013

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Todd Young U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

Thank you for your letter dated August 1, 2012, co-signed by 152 of your colleagues to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lisa P. Jackson, regarding a waiver of volume requirements under the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) program. The Administrator asked me to respond on her behalf.

Governors from several states and a number of organizations cited the drought conditions affecting much of the country in their request for a waiver of the national volume requirements for the RFS pursuant to the Clean Air Act. After extensive analysis, review of thousands of comments, and consultation with the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of Energy (DOE), the EPA denied the requests for a waiver in a decision published in the *Federal Register* on November 27, 2012.

The EPA recognizes that last year's drought has created significant hardships in many sectors of the economy, particularly for livestock producers. However, the agency's extensive analysis makes clear that Congressional requirements for a waiver have not been met and that waiving the RFS would have little, if any, impact on ethanol demand or energy prices over the time period analyzed.

The Federal Register notice contains a detailed description of the analysis the EPA conducted in conjunction with DOE and USDA, along with a discussion of relevant comments we received through our public comment process.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may call Patricia Haman in EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806.

Sincerely,

Gina McCarthy
Assistant Administrator

AL-14-000-405/ Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

January 15, 2014

The Honorable Gina McCarthy Administrator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator McCarthy,

We are writing to request a sixty day extension of the comment period for the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed rule titled Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (RIN 2060-AQ91).

Given the 2.5 million comments EPA received for the previous version of this rule and the many stakeholders who could be affected, we believe a comment period extension is appropriate.

As you know, the EPA's actions have far-reaching implications, and this proposed rule affects not only coal and natural gas companies but also energy-intensive industries like manufacturing and construction as well as average American families trying to pay their electric bills.

Given that nearly forty percent of electricity in the United States is generated by coal, it is especially important to carefully consider both the short- and long-term ramifications of this proposal. In some states nearly ninety percent of electricity is coal-powered, so consumers could be especially hard-hit. We have already heard an outpouring of concern from constituents alarmed about this proposal's impact on energy affordability, job creation, and long-term economic growth. Allowing stakeholders additional time to comment will ensure those wishing to share their views are able to do so and will enable the EPA to more fully consider public opinion.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to working with you to develop commonsense policies that protect our precious natural resources while creating jobs, lowering costs, and boosting our economy.

Sincerely,

Jackie Walorski Member of Congress

12) alors 4.

Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security

Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

Sam Graves

Chairman, Committee on Small Business

Chairman, Committee on Appropriations

Lamar Smith

Chairman, Committee on Space, Science,

& Technology

Nick Rahall

Ranking Member, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

Robert Aderholt Member of Congress

Joe Barton

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Blackbur Marsha Blackburn Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Paul Broun, M.D. Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Kevin Cramer Member of Congress

Rodney Davis Member of Congress

Sean Duffy Member of Congress

John C. Fleming, M.D. Member of Congress

Rul Gosar, D.D.S. Member of Congress

H. Morgan Griffith

Member of Congress

Andy Harris Member of Congress

Tim Fluelskamp

Member of Congress

Mike Kelly

Member of Congress

Steve Daines

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Charles Dent Member of Congress

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Bill Flores
Member of Coursess

Tim Griffin Member of Congress

Brett Suther

Brett Guthrie Member of Congress

Vicky Hartzler
Member of Congress

Bill Johnson

Member of Congress

Steve King

Jack Kingston Member of Congress

Doug Lamborn Member of Congress

Billy Long
Member of Congress

Thomas Massie

Thomas Massie Member of Congress

David McKinley
Member of Congress

Luke Messer

Luke Messer Member of Congress

Tim Murphy Member of Congress

Rich Nugent Member of Congress

Stevan Pearce Member of Congress Adam Kinzinger
Member of Congress

Robert Latta Member of Congress

Cynthic Lummis Member of Congress

Jim Matheson Member of Congress

Cathy McMorris Rodgers
Member of Congress

Mick Mulvaney
Member of Congress

Randy Neugebauer Member of Congress

Pete Olson Member of Congress

Trey Radel Member of Congress



Member of Congress

Dana Rohrabacher Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Adrian Smith Member of Congress

Chris Stewart Member of Congress

Marlin Sturzman Member of Congress

Ann Wagner Member of Congress

Don Young Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Phil Roe, M.D. Member of Congress

Member of Congress

David Schweikert Member of Congress

Jason Smith Member of Congress

Steve Stivers Member of Congress

Glenn 'GT' Thompson Member of Congress

Westmoreland Member of Congress



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAY - 8 2014

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Don Young U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

Thank you for your letter of January 15, 2014, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy. In the letter, you and your colleagues request a 60-day extension of the public comment period for the proposed "Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units," also known as the Carbon Pollution Standards, which were published in the *Federal Register* on January 8, 2014. The Administrator has asked that I respond on her behalf.

The proposal included a public comment period of 60 days, which would have ended on March 10, 2014. We have now extended the public comment period on the proposed Carbon Pollution Standards for new power plants by an additional 60 days, to May 9, 2014. This will ensure that the public has sufficient time to review and comment on all of the information available, including the proposed rule, the notice of data availability, and other materials in the docket.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-0 C. 7-64

AL-14-001-0098

Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

May 22, 2014

The Honorable Gina McCarthy Administrator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator McCarthy:

We are writing to request that the Environmental Protection Agency provide a sufficiently long comment period on its upcoming regulation of greenhouse gases from existing power plants. The Agency should provide at least a 120 day comment period, given the significant impact this rule could have on our nation's electricity providers and consumers, on jobs in communities that have existing coal-based power plants, and on the economy as a whole.

The upcoming proposal will necessarily be more complex for the industry to deal with than the proposal for new plants, and stakeholders will need time to analyze the rule and determine its impact on individual power plants and on the electric system as a whole. This analysis will be no small undertaking, especially since this will be the first ever regulation of greenhouse gases from existing power plants. Additionally, since the EPA extended the original 60 day comment period for the new plant proposal, it makes sense to provide at least the same timeline for the existing plant rule.

Affordable and reliable electricity is essential to the quality of life to our constituents. While we can all agree that clean air is important, EPA has an obligation to understand the impacts that regulations have on all segments of society. As one step toward fulfilling this obligation, we urge you to provide for a comment period of at least 120 days on the forthcoming new source performance standards for existing coal-based power plants.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Burne M. Thompson

J. Muth

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

June 2, 2014

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Don Young U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

Thank you for your letter of May 22, 2014 to Administrator Gina McCarthy, requesting that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency include a 120-day comment period on our proposed Clean Power Plan, also known as the Carbon Pollution Guidelines for Existing Power Plants. The Administrator has asked me to respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA conducted unprecedented outreach while developing this proposal. We met with stakeholders from around the country, including representatives from state and local governments, electric utilities, and civil society. Among the many creative ideas and constructive comments offered were requests similar to yours, to ensure that the comment period allowed the public sufficient time to provide meaningful input on this proposed rule.

Recognizing that the proposal asks for comment on a range of issues, some of which are complex and novel, the EPA has decided to propose this rule with a 120-day comment period. This will allow the EPA to solicit advice and information from the many stakeholders and citizens who we expect will be interested in this rulemaking, giving us the best possible information on which to base a final rule. The proposed rule, as well as information about how to comment and supporting technical information, are available online at: http://www.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan. Comments on the proposed guidelines should be identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0602.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cheryl Mackay in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at mackay cheryl@epa.gov or (202) 564-2023.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

120.761

AL-17-000-3728

Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

January 26, 2017

President Donald J. Trump 1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Washington, D.C. 20502

President Trump,

This week media reports indicated the administration issued instructions to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) related to an imposition of a "blanket" communications suspension on agency staff. Furthermore, press reports alluded to the administration's issuance of a temporary suspension on EPA task orders and work assignments. On behalf of Hoosier families, and state and local officials, we write to confirm the veracity of these reports and how these actions may affect residents in our state, particularly in East Chicago, Indiana.

We understand the challenges of the transition. However, we maintain significant reservations that a potential suspension on communications, task orders, and work assignments could unintentionally prevent EPA employees from continuing to address an ongoing public health and safety crisis in East Chicago, which forced hundreds of Hoosier families from their homes last year.

The EPA and Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) have been working to protect families living on land contaminated from decades of industrial lead processing work. East Chicago Calumet residents who live on or near the USS Lead Superfund site rely upon the dissemination of information out of both EPA and HUD, as well as the expeditious remediation of this contaminated area.

We urge the administration to clarify these reports. It is critical to East Chicago families that federal government agencies are able to share public health and safety information and continue their cleanup work unabated.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Todd C. Young

Member of Congress

Sincerely,

Peter J. Visclosky

Member of Congress

Joe Donnelly